

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o 119 Chestnut Street.

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PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1798.

[VOLUME XIV.]

The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year. Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six months subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always for months in advance.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of
Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.
The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the whole sale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second Streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to
JAMES MOORE, JUN.
Who has For Sale,

TWO Sloops,
Well calculated for the river trade.
The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.
The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business. All persons indebted to the late firm of Griffiths & Moore, or the subscribers, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to
JAMES MOORE, JUN.
August 3

Ship & Insurance Broker,
The Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker. He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—all matters of vessels and others entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.
Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands.
SAMUEL EMERY.
Philadelphia, August 24th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut Street Wharf, 195 bales of nails assorted.
30 bales of sail canvas, from No. 1 to 8.
53 casks yellow ochre.
15 tierces bottled port, 6 to 14 doz. each.
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogheads and pip
Old Port do. in hds.
Empty Chariot bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Mullinets &c. offered for the West India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing flutes, ink bands and presses
20 purple and Jamaica rum
1 bale fanning twine
160 bundles sheathing paper
Nicklin & Griffiths.
turb&lat
April 7

STAMPS.

W. G. GRIFFITHS, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Begs leave to inform such persons in the southern part of the city (who may find it inconvenient to go farther up for their stamps) that at his Store, No. 177, South Second, near Spruce Street, he has a general supply for distribution.
He has just received from London, by the way of New York, an elegant assortment of Morocco Articles, viz. travelling, dressing, writing and pocket Cases, with Instruments very complete; Pocket Books; Bibles; Thread Cases, Purse, &c. in the greatest variety and best manufacture.
Likewise on hand—Charts of every part of the American Coast, Prints framed and glazed, Drawing Books and Portable Desks, which, with his usual stock, W. G. G. hopes will not be unworthy the attention of ladies or gentlemen who make use of such goods.
A number of small Dutch RIFLES, cheap
July 30
Madeira Wine.
A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE for immediate sale, and at a reduced price—For sale by
JAMES YARD.
July 26.

Should a gentleman, a native of Tennessee, who has been known in America by the name of Lewis Martin Covel at one time, and at another by that of Lewis Covel Pollier, be alive, and will apply to James Barry, of Baltimore, he will hear of something highly to his interest. Or should he be deceased, any person who will address a certificate of his death, properly authenticated, will be rewarded with twenty dollars, by applying as above. Mr. Pollier is supposed to be some where in the State of Massachusetts.
August 1.

Barkridge—for sale
It consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Potomac.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expense would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrailed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of land tract near 100 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth—10 do. from Morris-Town, and 14 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To have trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deed. Please to enquire of
T. McEVEN & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut Street.
August 2.

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF
Of the great and unparalleled efficacy of
DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,
In the Cure of
Coughs, Colds, Asthmas & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.
To Dr. CHURCH,

Sir,
For upwards of Twelve Years, I have labored under a severe Cough, shortness of breath, spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.
I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
NICHOLAS STAGG,
Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,
Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No. 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr. Weedman's, 112 William-street, and Stillwell & DeForest, 163 Pearl-street, New-York. Mancius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilkes, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,
As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr. Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Poughkeepsie-Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. New-castle—Hennith, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.
Patents letters (Post paid) addressed to Dr. Church, New York, duly attended to.
August 20

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chestnut-street.
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar.)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798.
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By JOSHUA OWEN.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for justice. That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by Union, Spirit, and Firmness. But to divide and conquer was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to dissimulate and enslave hath been the principle of all his votaries from that period to the present."
Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78
by the late J. Quincy, jun.
August 11

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given;
A Large convenient, well finished house, No. 215 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Withler, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of
WILLIAM SHEAFF,
No. 168, High-street.
July 31

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
NO. 8, CHESTNUT STREET,
100 hogheads RUM,
Of high proof and fine flavour
July 19

Madras and Ventapalem HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searfaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front Street.
May 18.

OX BEEF.
200 Barrels of Beef of best quality, put up half Barrels & up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINE S.
35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Casks of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condensed, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.
For Sale by
John Skyrin,
Laudenberg's Wharf.
ediff
May 4

Just Received and for sale by
WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Second and Chestnut Street—and at the Office of the Editor, price 1 16ths of a dollar,
AN ORATION,
Spoken at Hartford, on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1798.
By THEODORE DWIGHT.

For Sale,
THE time of an indentured NEGRO MAN, Who is an excellent Cook, has about eight years to serve.—A L S O,
The time of an indentured NEGRO Boy, Who is a good House Servant, and has about nine years to serve, they are both perfectly honest and sober.—For terms apply to No. 166 South Front-street.
August 7

To be Let,
An airy three Story Brick House, ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth Street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chestnut Street.
August 10

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States, for the removal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, standing in the name of John C. Caldwell, of London, the said Certificates having been lost on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.
No. 3072 1 Cert. for 2000 do.
2964 1 do. 5000
10,577 1 do 3000
Willings & Francis.
Philadelphia, August 30.

Twenty Dollars Reward,
LOST between Germantown and the middle Ferry, on the 29th instant, a Small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing Bank Notes to the amount of one hundred and fifty Dollars and upward—several other papers that can be of no use to any other person but the owner.—Whoever has found said Pocket Book and returns it to Ensign George W. Stall at the Camp near Schuylkill shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
August 30

City Commissioners' Office,
August 30, 1798.
IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May, 1798,
Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on lease for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—
The wharf and landing on Vine Street, Alko on Saffaraz
Mulberry, and High Streets.
Objections without streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Salt house, Spruce, Elm and Cedar Streets.
The Cellar under the City Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto (except for so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)
A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic.

Arrived in the ship Pennsylvania, Capt. WILLIAMSON, from Hamburg, now lying at Chester.
A Number of GERMAN SERVANTS, men, women, boys and girls, amongst whom are Gunsmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Gardeners, Masons, Coachmen, Huntsmen, &c. &c. whose time of servitude is to be disposed of on board the ship, by
GURNEY & SMITH.
August 28.

W. Young, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
INFORMS his friends and wholesale customers in the country, who find it disagreeable to enter the city during the present Fever, That orders will be received, and executed with all possible dispatch, at the
WHITE-HALL PRINTING OFFICE,
in the white building, above the Mile Stone, on the Ridge Road.
His customers in the city are also informed that the Store in the City will be open, every day, Sunday excepted, from Nine until One of the clock.
August 29.

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,
No. 13 ARCH-STREET,
Have for Sale
200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glasse from 10 to 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glasse Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.
A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.
June 27

CAUTION.
WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
August 6.

The Public are hereby informed,
THAT I did not mean to authorize Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to save him, but went no further.
JOHN TRAVIS.
August 7

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity
Benjamin Monteth Maister, from Lagaira, CONSISTING OF
945 Fensgas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins
By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh Street.
July 21

West-Indian from Madeira.
Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed they are now discharging at South-street Wharf, are invited to halloo down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, Peter Blight.
Who wants to Purchase,
100 Barrels of good Prime or Mels Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.
Landing
From the West Indian,
A choice parcel of Phelps's old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.
August 13

Lost Yesterday,
BETWEEN the War Office and George S. ray, of the Tavern in Market Street, or between his house and the upper Ferry on Schuylkill, A BANK BILL OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper. Whoever has found it, and will leave it with Mr. Strayley, shall receive ten dollars and many thanks as a reward.
N. B. The money belongs to a poor wagoner, who is greatly distressed by the loss.
Sept. 1

CAUTION.
WHEREAS Richard Spelman, of Lusenbury in Albany County, in the State of New-York, obtained from me on or about the 16th of October last, two bonds or notes for 1000 dollars each, and one for 2000 dollars, for which I have received no consideration whatever, and which I am determined not to pay. I therefore think it proper to forward all persons from taking an assignment or assignments of any or either of them.
PHILIP ARNDT.
New-Easton, (Penn.) Aug. 25, 98.

Removal to Germantown,
From 136, Market-Street.

RICHARD BAYLEY & Co. for the accommodation of their friends during the prevailing sickness in the City, have opened a Store opposite to Doct. St. Martins, where they will find an extensive assortment of Chintzes, Mullins, Table Linen, and every other article in the Linen-drapery and Haberdashery line.
August 29.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock Street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.
John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees.
August 18

Pennsylvania Population Company.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an allotment of Six Dollars is levied on each share, payable, one half in 30, and the remainder in 60 days from the 3d inst. which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the company at the Company's Office, No. 53 North Fourth Street, agreeably to the times above mentioned. The Proprietors will please to recollect the necessity of being punctual, otherwise the forfeiture of their shares will be incurred, agreeably to the constitution.
By Order of the Board.
SOL. MARACHE, Sec'y.
August 7

FOR SALE,
A FARM of 60 acres, the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—5 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kitchen garden, containing a great number of fruit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.
For terms apply to
Thomas W. Francis,
No. 98 South Third Street.
July 18.

Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases.
IN which it is attempted to prove from a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states and vicissitudes of the atmosphere.
By CHARLES MLEAN, Calcutta.
This valuable work, together with a view of the Science of Life, and a treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indurated debility—Nearly printed on fine wove paper, and bound in boards, are now to be had at
W. YOUNG'S Book Store,
The corner of Second and Chestnut Streets,
(Price One Dollar.)
August 14

Bengal Goods,
CONSISTING OF
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,
Chintz Cuffs
Chintz Guzzinas
Ellabad Buttas
Long Drawers
Cassia Indigo
Coffee in hogheads
A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE
For Sale, on reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.
July 14

Doctor GOURDES,
No. 28, Pine-Street;
Late SURGEON in the armies of St. Domingo, OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Philadelphia in the line of his profession. He flatters himself that his long successful experience in the West-India fevers, will procure him the confidence of the citizens of this city; particularly those attacked by the present Epidemic.
August 15.

The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-street, between Filbert and High-streets.
Willings & Francis.
August 9

Wanted—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, please to enquire at the Printers.
August 11

Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio.

WHEREAS a Writ of Attachment hath issued out of the court of Common Pleas in said county, directed to the Sheriff of said county, returnable to June term 1797, at the suit of Griffin Green, esq. against the Goods and Chattels, Lands, Tenements, Effects, Rights and Credits of A. H. Barrett for Seventy Dollars. And whereas, the said Sheriff hath by virtue of said Writ attached a Lot of Land lying in said county, containing one hundred acres, the property of the Defendant. NOTICE is therefore given to the said A. H. Barrett that unless he doth appear and give Special Bail to the Action, Judgment will be entered by Default, and the Land above mentioned will be sold as the law directs.
Benjamin Pees Gilman,
Prothonotary.
March 20, July 20th, 1798.

WILLIAM MILAWS, SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,
HAS Removed to the Corner of Chestnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Common, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years past.
August 25

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,
18 Bags Fresh Cloves.
Willings & Francis.
ediff
June 29.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.
Notice is hereby given,
THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.
For and upon every coach
upon every chariot
upon every post chariot
upon every soft chair
upon every pillion, with or without top
upon every coach
upon other carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with fixed springs
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks
upon curries with tops
upon chairs with tops
upon fulkies with tops
upon other two wheel top carriages
upon two wheel carriages with fixed or iron springs
For and upon all other two wheel carriages
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and relying upon wooden spars
The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,
To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by
JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, }
22d August, 1798.
Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

The Stamp Press is removed
to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who with any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
August 22

PETER BLIGHT
HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near NICE Town, Germantown road.
August 1.

Mr. LENTZ, Teacher of the Piano Forte,
RESPECTFULLY offers his services to attend his scholars and others at Germantown—Should as many as Twelve request his attendance he will wait on them immediately.—Please to direct to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.
August 20

Patent Ploughs,
TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Afton Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought irons and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.
Patent rights for sending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.
Who has for Sale,
A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon State of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.
Charles Newbold.
July 17

Wanted—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, please to enquire at the Printers.
August 11

HEALTH-OFFICE,

September 1, 1798.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Impelled by the awful progress and unparalleled malignity of the prevailing fever, we are constrained to address your feelings, as well as your reason, in order to avert the fatal destruction which, with rapid strides, is pervading our ill-fated city and suburbs.

The best skill of our physicians, and all the powers of medicine, it must be acknowledged, have proved unequal in the contest with this devouring poison.

With the most affecting sympathy and anxious sollicitude, we have to the best of our judgments, endeavored to employ, as circumstances appeared to require, the power and the means entrusted to us, in arresting its progress, and alleviating its concomitant miseries. We shall continue to employ them with unremitting zeal; but we have neither the power nor the means to accomplish ALL THE MEASURES necessary to check its extension, or provide for the pressing exigencies of the moment. The powers delegated, and appropriations made by law to the institutions under our direction, are impotent indeed, when compared to the magnitude of the occasion.

It remains for our fellow-citizens to attain, by their energy, the ends which alone can stop its progress and diminish its horrors.

We have, in conjunction with the Guardians of the Poor, caused tents to be erected on the east bank of the Schuylkill, for the accommodation of the indigent; where near twelve hundred are already provided for, out of the fund appropriated for the ordinary relief of the poor. This is but a partial mitigation of the evils which environ thousands who have a claim upon the philanthropy of those who are in more fortunate circumstances.

The difficulty of preparing a place of refuge, at present, in the country, is too well known; and the expense attending the removal of a family has discouraged many from the attempt, who are in circumstances to live comfortably at home.

What remains to be done? Citizens of respectability and influence! Come forward, and form yourselves into a committee for the purpose of erecting on the west bank of the Schuylkill, all the tents that can be collected; let the tents be floored with boards, and made as comfortable as possible; if tents cannot be had, boards in abundance may be procured for the erection of sheds. Admonish those citizens who have no place of refuge, to take shelter there, particularly those from the east part of the city, the district of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties—in short, ALL who can leave their homes without manifest injury; except those who are necessary for the protection of the city and liberties.

The committee should have the general superintendence and regulation of the tents, and authority to preserve order; contract for certain supplies of bread, meat, vegetables, wood, &c. at the lowest possible rates. Those who are not in circumstances to pay, must be supplied by public bounty.

It is at best an unequal, perhaps an unjust mode of raising money by an appeal to the humanity of generous individuals; but if on any occasion it may be justified, the present may be assumed without hesitation.

We call your attention to the actual and undisguised state of our city. Consider the mortality and rapid increase of the sick at this early period. View the list of your physicians, and mark how few are at their posts; and we believe you will think with us, that the preservation of health is only to be attained by flight.

Do not flatter yourselves, fellow-citizens, that this picture is too highly coloured. We speak from conviction, and a knowledge of facts; and doubt not, but that the lives of hundreds, perhaps of thousands, may be preserved by the adoption of these or similar measures.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

WILLIAM JONES, President.

Attest,

WM. PENROSE, Clerk pro tem.

Agreeable to notification in several of the newspapers of the City of Philadelphia, requesting a meeting of the merchants, traders, mechanics and other citizens, at the Union School House in Germantown, on Wednesday 29th August, at 4 o'clock P. M. in order to fix on a suitable character to be offered at the ensuing election to represent the City of Philadelphia in Congress, in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Swanwick, Esq. and also in the next Congress—a senator, to represent in the State Senate, the city of Philadelphia and County of Delaware—and six persons to represent the city in the house of assembly.—A numerous and respectable body of the freemen of the city attended. The business of the meeting being opened, a letter from Captain Joseph Anthony, addressed to the chairman of the meeting was read, expressing a decided opinion on the necessity of uniting the interest of the friends of the constitution and government in the choice of their representative, that he conceived Mr. Robert Wain well qualified for a seat in Congress, and soliciting his fellow citizens that his name may not be offered in competition with that gentleman, who has his concurrence and approbation.

ROBERT WALN, was nominated and unanimously carried as the Candidate for Congress.

FRANCIS GURNEY, as a Senator for the district composed of the City and County of Philadelphia and

County of Delaware; and as members to represent the City in assembly—

Jacob Hiltzheimer,
Lawrence Seckel,
Andrew Bayard,
William Hall, printer,
Samuel W. Fisher,
John Clement Stocker.

The question being put, will this meeting support the foregoing ticket? it was unanimously agreed to, and it was also recommended to the freemen of the City of Philadelphia attached to the federal government for their support, and to those of the County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware in support of the Senator.

Ordered, that the minutes of the meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the newspapers of the City, for the general information of the electors.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Chairman.

DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

Germantown, 29th August, 1798.

From the (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser—
A GOOD THING IN TIME OF
SICKNESS.

A number of essays in the newspapers contain abundance of facts in recommendation of Lime as a destroyer of pestilential air. The practice is without doubt very judicious, and ought to be observed by all house-keepers in the United States. Lime is powder should be strewn in cellars, alleys and passages frequently; and thrown into links and privies. This practice ought never to be omitted. The publishers of almanacs, primers and elementary books for children, should insert this maxim, "that Lime is the destroyer of infectious vapours." But excellent as Lime is, it is not so convenient as might be wished for at all places. It is unsightly to be sprinkled about the rooms of houses, and is apt to be tracked every where above and below stairs. This has probably prevented the use of so wholesome a thing in sick chambers.

There are however other substances, possessing many qualities in common with Lime, and of superior strength and virtue, which may be employed with great advantage to overcome contaminated air in places where sick persons lie. I mean Potash, Pearl ash, Salt of Tartar, Kelp and Barilla. These Alkaline salts are some of the most perfect purifiers in nature. They are cheap and easy to be procured by every body. They dissolve most readily in water, and in that form may be sprinkled over the floors, entries and stairs, which they will keep clean and sweet beyond every thing which has ever been tried. Noxious and contagious matters floating in the air are attracted by these Salts and taken out of circulation. They then float about, no more to poison the inhabitants. It is an astonishing thing, that notwithstanding the wholesome properties of these substances, they have been neglected so long. Their unparalleled virtues should be held forth to public notice in the newspapers, talked of at the corners of the streets, and impressed upon the mind of every house-keeper. It would be right in times of sickness to have them proclaimed by the bell-man—and the watchman, when he cries the hour, should add, that all the citizens might hear him, *sprinkle your floors with Potash or Barilla.*

It has been affirmed that fumigations with acids of various kinds have done wonders. Neither Vinegar, nor Aqua-fortis, nor Brimstone, nor any other of the tribe ever did any good. They only render the former foul smell imperceptible by stimulating the nostrils more powerfully themselves, and are therefore not to be trusted. Even in the British navy where the most noise was made about them, they are going into disrepute, and acknowledged to do more hurt than good. They add to the mass of unrespirable air, and do not overpower it by their opposite qualities as alkalies do.

Besides the healthiness of employing Alkaline Salts, the ladies will approve them on account of their cleanliness. They are enemies to all manner of dirt. The floor (for there should be no carpets on a sick man's room in hot weather) is in due preparation for scouring. And nothing in nature equals the ease and elegance of this mode of correcting the vitiated state of the atmosphere. Adopt this method, house-keepers, and be safe; and advise all your neighbours to do the like.

ADMONISHER.

COMMUNICATION.

Among the truths on which the peace, safety and independence of our country depend, every true heart should believe, and every federal tongue should enforce this, that the master passions of the French government, and very probably of that corrupt and vain nation too, are the thirst for power and for plunder; and therefore, reader, whoever you may be, (unless you are a French partizan, and then we do not wish you longer to call you reader) you will see, if you are not blind, that no peace with France can be made, saving to ourselves liberty and independence. No peace that will restrain plunder and baffle their ambition, would be offered, or if solemnly ratified, long observed by these Algerines.—Therefore again, reader, if your American heart is any bigger than a chicken's, trull it, and its honest energy, to assert our country's right, sooner than any fly, trickish treaty with these perfidious usurpers. No other will the Directory make till they grow honest and prefer the principles of justice to their own cupidity. When the white crows come then trull them.

Another truth, that every true man on the west side of the mountain in Vermont, and every such man in Virginia, should treasure up in his heart, and urge upon the honest among his neighbors, is this, that all the damning evidence of the dispatches never cured one Jacobin member of Congress of his French disease. Not one black heart became pure, by all that washing. The doubting, trimming, half way doers were

about half brought over in consequence, and they voted for the most part on the American side. Had not the dispatches reached the people, these waxen folks would have been rather more than half again, as weak men, especially if conceited, generally are. Let the citizens then know, and let them feel, as if they knew it, by a voice of thunder, threatening their doom, that their work of salvation is but half done, till Vermont, Virginia, &c. turn out the man of sin, which is French, and corrupt, and abominable, from Congress. They must purge that body thoroughly. Call out every French devil, every unclean spirit, that yet possesses it. Then, we may be safe, and not till then, under our own vine and fig-tree, and no Frenchman, nor Algerine, nor Jacobin shall make us afraid. (Former's W. Mass.)

From John Russell's Commercial Gazette.

To CHAS. M. TALLEYRAND, formerly
Bishop of Autun, lately a wandering emigrant in the United States, now Minister of Foreign Relations to the French Republic.
BOSTON, AUGUST 17.

HONEST CITIZEN,

I HAVE just met with your letter to Mr. GERRY, dated May 30, June 1, and June 4th, in which you beg him to let you know immediately the names of the persons designated in the Dispatches from our Envoys Extraordinary by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and the name of your female friend who conversed with Mr. Pinckney on American affairs. It is rather an extraordinary request from one who knows them much better than Mr. Gerry does; however, as I have the highest opinion of your purity, I am willing to place it to the score of forgetfulness. Talleyrand Perigord can never be suspected of prevarication or deception. I wish it was in my power to satisfy you as to all of them, but as it is my misfortune not to be able to do this, I hasten to inform you Z. is the French Gentleman who introduced Mr. Gerry to you on the 28th of October last, and between whom, Mr. Gerry and yourself a long conversation took place, which is given in the dispatches of our Envoys to their government, and which I have here selected to refresh your memory. Vide No. 2.

My Y. took a ride to see you with Mr. Gerry, on the 17th of December, at which time you told Mr. Gerry that the propositions M. Y. had made from you were just, and that his information was always to be relied on. Vide No. 3.

I am not possessed of any documents to enable me to recall to your recollection the other personages viz. W. X. and the Lady, but am in hopes it will soon be in my power. Mr. Gerry we are told has given you the names of X. Y. and Z. under his hand and seals but, you appear to have plunged so deeply in the Lethæan stream, that it is probable they have long before this escaped your recollection.

I am not unacquainted citizen minister with the predilection of your countrymen to forget. Mr. Genet desired to thank God that he had forgotten "the warm eaten records of elder times, the muffled prescription of superannuated wisdom the laws of passions defined by Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel, where they were all in chains." You citizen Minister have improved upon this plan; he was content with forgetting the absurdities of antiquity, but you with equal grace and adroitness forget the most recent transactions of our own days; those too in which yourself have figured, and which cannot fail to consign you to everlasting infamy. Accept citizen Minister the assurances of my profound esteem.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

Extracts from the Dispatches of C. C. Pinckney, J. Marshall, and E. Gerry, to Mr. Pickens, Secretary of State, of the United States.

[No. I.]

"On Saturday the 14th, major Mountfleur informed general Pinckney, that he had a conversation with Mr. Olmond, the private and confidential secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who told him, that the Directory were greatly exasperated at some parts of the President's speech, at the opening of the last session of Congress, and would require an explanation of them from us. The particular parts were not mentioned. In another conversation on the same day, the secretary informed the major, that the Minister had told him it was probable we should not have a public audience of the Directory until such time as our negotiation was finished; that probably persons might be appointed to treat with us, but they would report to him, and he would have the direction of the negotiation. The major did not conceal from Mr. Olmond his intention to communicate these conversations to us."

[No. II.]

"On the 22d of October, M. Z. a French gentleman of respectable character, informed Mr. Gerry that M. Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Relations, who professed to be well disposed towards the United States, had expected to have seen the American Ministers frequently in their private capacities, and to have conferred with them individually on the objects of their mission; and had authorized M. Z. to make this communication to Mr. Gerry. The latter sent for his colleagues, and a conference was held with M. Z. on the subject, in which general Pinckney and general Marshall expressed their opinions, that not being acquainted with M. Talleyrand, they could not with propriety call on him; but that according to the custom of France, he might expect this of Mr. Gerry, from a previous acquaintance in America. This Mr. Gerry reluctantly complied with on the 23d, and with M. Z. called on M. Talleyrand, who not being then at his office, appointed the 28th for the interview. After the first introduction, M. Talleyrand began the conference. He said, that the directory had passed an arrete, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation of others, of the President's speech to Congress, of the 16th of May last: He was sensible, he said, that difficulties would exist on the part of the Envoys relative to this demand, but that by their offering money he thought he could prevent the effect of the arrete. M. Z. at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys had no such powers; M. Talleyrand replied, they can in such case take a power in themselves, and proposed that they should make a loan. Mr. Gerry

then addressed M. Talleyrand distinctly in English, which he said he understood, and stated that the unreasons of the Directory resulting from the President's speech was a subject unconnected with the objects of their mission: That M. Barras in his speech to Mr. Monroe, on his recall, had expressed himself in a manner displeasing to the government and citizens of the United States; that the President, as the envoys conceived, had made such observations on Mr. Barras speech as were necessary to vindicate the honour of the United States. That this was not considered by our government as a subject of dispute between the two nations; that having no instructions respecting it, we could not make any explanations or reparations relating to it; and that M. Talleyrand himself was sufficiently acquainted with the constitution of the United States to be convinced of these observations. Mr. Gerry further stated, that the powers of the Envoys, as they conceived, were adequate to the discussion and adjustment of all points of real difference between the two nations; that they could alter and amend the treaty, or, if necessary, form a new one; that the United States were anxiously desirous of removing all causes of complaint between themselves and France, and of renewing their former friendship and intercourse, on terms which should be mutually honourable and beneficial to the two nations; but not on any other terms; that as to a loan, we had no powers whatever to make one; that if we were to attempt it, we should deceive himself and the Directory, which as men of honour we could not do; but that we could send one of our number for instructions on this proposition, if deemed expedient, provided that the other objects of the negotiation could be discussed and adjusted; that as he had expressed a desire to confer with the Envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry that such a conference should take place, and their opinions thus be ascertained, which he conceived corresponded with his own in the particulars mentioned. M. Talleyrand in answer said, he should be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, but that this matter about the money must be settled directly, without sending to America; that he would not communicate the arrete for a week; and that if we could adjust the difficulty respecting the speech, an application would nevertheless be made to the United States for a loan. A courier arriving at this moment from Italy, and M. Talleyrand appearing impatient to read the letters, Mr. Gerry took leave of him immediately. He followed to the door, and desired M. Z. to repeat to Mr. Gerry what he, M. Talleyrand, had said to him. Mr. Gerry then returned to his quarters with M. Z. took down the particulars of his interview, as before stated, sent for generals Pinckney and Marshall, and read it to them in the presence of M. Z. who confirmed it. M. Z. to inform Mr. Talleyrand that they had nothing to add to this conference, and did not wish the arrete might be delayed on their account."

[No. III.]

"M. Y. and Mr. Gerry then took a ride to M. Talleyrand's Bureau, who received them politely; and after being seated, Mr. Gerry observed to M. Talleyrand, in English, slowly, that M. Y. had stated to him that morning some propositions as coming from M. Talleyrand, respecting which Mr. Gerry could give no opinion; that this object at this time was, to request of him information whether he would fix a time for taking a dinner with Mr. Gerry, at which he proposed to invite his colleagues; that he wished for more frequent interviews of some kind or other between himself and the Envoys: Conceiving that many imaginary difficulties which obstructed the negotiation would vanish by this means; and that those which were real would be surmounted; that conceiving the delicate part which the Minister of France had to act, at this time, he did not wish Mr. T. to accept the invitation if it would subject him to inconveniences; that he wished to speak on another subject; and it was painful to him to acknowledge that the precarious situation of the envoys was such as to render it impossible for them to take measures for decent arrangements; that a short time since he had supposed measures were taking a favorable turn; but that lately he had received, from various quarters, information of a report made by the minister of the interior, and under the consideration of the directory, for sending all Americans from Paris in twenty four hours; that he could not be responsible for the truth of the information, but it appeared to him, as well from the various quarters from which it came, as from the intelligence of the person who gave it, to be highly probable; that if this was the case, it was unnecessary for the directory, as he conceived, to pass any arrete, as it respected the envoys, for that they would depart from Paris whenever it was hinted as the wish of the directory; that for his own part he should feel more at ease, until we were received, to reside in a city of some other nation than that of France; and to return to Paris on notice that the directory were disposed to open the negotiation. M. Talleyrand appeared to be very uneasy at this declaration; but avoided saying a word on it. He said, that the information M. Y. had given me was just, and might always be relied on: But that he would reduce to writing his propositions which he accordingly did; and after he had shown them to Mr. Gerry, he burnt the paper. The substance was as follows:—[See No. I.]

"He then said, that he accepted of the invitation; that he would dine with him the decade after the present in which he was engaged."

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in a distant county, may probably be worthy of a place in your paper.

"Though I am remote from the theatre of politics, and have resigned my post to those whom youth and vigor enable to support it; yet do not suppose that I remain a calm spectator of the unjust and violence offered to my country, or am backward in bestowing my utmost applause on our President for his wisdom, patriotism, and firmness."

In the several answers of President Adams, to the immense number of approbatory addresses which pour in from every part of the United States, I see the settled opinions of a mind, of which age has not damped the ardor, nor clouded the discernment. In one of these answers, I was struck with the truth of the following opinion:—That a navy will be found to be the cheapest defence of the United States of America, and the only thing which can prevent the dangerous necessity of a standing army; that it strengthens us on that part where alone we are vulnerable to European powers."

"It is a pleasing circumstance to see that in a former part of his life, Mr. Jefferson, now the Colossus of opposition published the same opinion, and proved it almost to demonstration. Surely the opposition, party have read this part of their idol philosopher's Notes on Virginia, or their opinions on that subject would have been more consonant with his; but probably he has put the seal of condemnation on that page, because its present effects would

interfere with the piratical emoluments of the darling republic. Whether the following predictions are now entirely forgotten by the Vice President, or are made to be to our circumstances, to be extended to one nation, and to be narrowed in their operations against another, is to you or me of little concern; they are so strictly true, so forcibly developed, and clearly calculated; so necessary to be known and imbibed by his followers and the friends of the established government, that I shall transcribe them from page 254 of Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, printed by Mat. Carey Philadelphia:—

"Wars then must sometimes be our lot; and all the wise can do, will be to avoid that half of them which would be produced by our own follies and our own acts of injustice; and to make for the other half the best preparations we can. Of what nature should these be? A land army would be useless for offence, and not the best nor safest instrument of defence. For either of these purposes, the sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy. On that element, it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess, would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our countrymen. It would be to pull on our own heads that load of military expense which makes the European laborer go supple to bed, and moistens his bread with the sweat of his brow. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insults from those nations of Europe which are weak on the sea, because circumstances exist, which render even the stronger ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defensible possessions at our doors—has obliged their most precious commerce to pass as it were in review before us. To protect this, or to assail a small part only of their naval force will ever be trifling across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the element expose them here are too well known, and the greater dangers to which they would be exposed at home were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us by detachment only; and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detach will be rendered equal or superior by the quickness with which any check may be repaired with us, while losses with them will be irreparable till too late. A small naval force then is sufficient for us, and a small one is necessary. What this should be, I will not undertake to say, I will only say, it should by no means be so great as we are able to make it. Suppose the million of dollars, or 300,000, which Virginia could annually spare without distress, to be applied to the creating a navy."

A single year's contribution would build, equip, man, and send to sea a force which would carry 300 guns. The rest of the confederacy, exerting themselves in the same proportion, would equip in the same time 1500 guns more. So that one year's contributions would set up a navy of 1800 guns. The British ships of the line average 70 guns, their frigates 38. 1800 guns then would form a fleet of 30 ships, 18 of which might be of the line, and 12 frigates. Allowing 8 men, the British average for every gun, their annual expense, including subsistence, clothing, pay, and ordinary repairs, would be about 1280 dollars for every gun, or 2,304,000 dollars for the whole. I state this only as one year's possible exertion, without deciding whether more or less than a year's exertion should be thus applied."

A FARMER.

LATEST

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Jane from Glasgow.

LONDON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from an officer of his majesty's ship Renoume, to a gentleman of Haffar Hospital, dated Cape Nicholas Mole, West-Indies, March 21.

"On Friday evening, the 3d of this month, Mr. Alderson, our carpenter, entered the gun-room, and informed us he had something to communicate; he was extremely agitated—drops of sweat rolled trembling on his forehead, and for some space of time he could not speak. Having sat down, and a little composed himself, he proceeded to inform us that one of the crew (William Hutchfield) had been with him to disclose a plot that was in agitation amongst the ship's company: the outlines were, that they were to murder the officers, and take the ship into the Havannah. It would be too tedious to relate all the minute circumstances relative to this dark affair. Suffice it to say, about forty of the ship's company were concerned, and sworn to have death or liberty. The officers were to be assassinated in the night, by men stationed for that purpose. This dreadful plot would have been put into execution the night before, had not the hands been turned up to reef top sails very opportunely about ten o'clock at night, just after they had assembled with an intention to take the ship, &c. The next night it was determined to be put in execution; when very, very fortunately, Hutchfield was let into the secret, and saved our lives and his majesty's ship. Since that time, till our arrival at this place (we were then cruising off the Havannah) every officer in the ship, not excepting the surgeon, has been under the necessity of keeping watch, armed with a brace of pistols, and sleeping with a brace by his bed side; and for the space of a fortnight we never went to rest without expectation of having our throats cut before the next morning. You may easily conceive our situation; every man who approached, you had reason to suspect to be a murderer come with a design to rob you of your life. Upon our arrival at this place, we had the satisfaction to hear that five men belonging to his majesty's late ship Hermione, had been taken, and four condemned that morning to death; the other, who had betrayed them, is in confinement, till the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty is known. They were taken by the Valiant in a French privateer, and on the 19th inst. they were executed, two on board the York; one of them confessed on the scaffold that he assisted to murder captain Pigot, and with his own hands he killed

the first lieutenant, by splitting his skull with an axe, and also murdered the surgeon. These execrable wretches behaved with a hardness of villainy scarcely credible: far from being penitent, they shewed the greatest unconcern and inflexibility of their very awful situation!

"On the following day, Patrick Hind, John McDonald, Thomas Henegan, and Gabriel Johnson, were tried by a court martial for being concerned, and exciting others to join in a mutinous conspiracy to murder the officers of the Ronomnee, and to take his majesty's ship into an enemy's port; when upon a very fair trial, the charge was, by a number of witnesses, fully proved, and the prisoners sentenced to be hanged; which sentence was yesterday put into execution on board this ship. They shewed great penitence, and confessed the crime for which they suffered; but at the same time implicated two or three men who were evidences against them. These severe examples will, I trust and hope, deter others from any such desperate attempts in future."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

STATE OF IRELAND.
Mr. Baker, with an intention to exclude strangers from the House during the debate which was about to take place on the present state of Ireland, moved, that the standing orders of the house be read; which being done, strangers were ordered to withdraw.

While the strangers were withdrawing, Mr. Abbot said, that he perfectly agreed with the honourable gentleman in the propriety of carrying into execution the standing order of the house with respect to the exclusion of strangers at this important crisis, when a subject of so very delicate a nature was about to be discussed: But he trusted at the same time, that the order would be thoroughly carried into effect; and he therefore hoped it would be considered, that if any person should presume to publish an account of what might pass, or what might be supposed to have passed, on the subject of discussion this day, he should be proceeded against as guilty of a high misdemeanor, and a gross breach of the privileges of the house, and be punished accordingly.

Under these circumstances, we feel compelled to notice merely the object and the result of this most interesting debate.

Mr. Sheridan, in a most eloquent speech, featured to the house the lamentable state of the Irish kingdom. He concluded with moving for a committee of inquiry, to examine into the causes of the present rebellion in Ireland.

This motion of Mr. Sheridan was strongly supported by Lord George Cavendish, Mr. W. Smith, generals Tarleton and Fitzpatrick; Mr. Nicholls, and Mr. Tierney.

It was opposed by Mr. Dundas, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Windham.

Dr. Lawrence spoke at considerable length, and reproached altogether the system which has been pursued by ministers with respect to Ireland.

The house divided on Mr. Sheridan's motion for a committee of inquiry.

Ayes, 43—Noes 159.

Mr. Sheridan then moved the following address to his majesty, for the purpose of having it recorded on the journals of the house:—

"That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to submit our opinion to his majesty, that the deplorable state of Ireland calls for an immediate and total change of councils and measures in that kingdom; that if the system of coercion, enforced in the manner it has been, should succeed to the full extent of the most sanguine expectations of those who have advised it, the conquest of a desert is all that can be obtained by it; and that Ireland, so reduced, and so desolated, can no way be preferred but by a continued waste of the wealth and strength of Great Britain, for which no other return from that country can be rationally expected but impacable hatred, waiting for revenge—That if these measures fail, the possibility of which no wise government would leave out of its calculation, Ireland will not merely be lost, but may become an accession to the power of France, and England be exposed to the issue of a contest, on English ground, not for acquisition or dominion, but probably for existence.

"We should fail in the duty we have undertaken, if we did not, at the same time, express to your Majesty our absolute conviction, that no change of system in Ireland would be effectual to its purposes, without a removal of those persons whose councils have produced the present calamities, and who cannot in reason be considered as capable of correcting their own errors, or of attempting it with sincerity; and whose past conduct, both in practice and profession, renders it impossible for them, even were they to act on a sincere conviction of past error, to raise and expectation in Ireland of such a government, on temperate principles, as might dispose the people to submit to the regular and indispensable restraints of justice administered according to law, or even to accept of concessions without distrust, or of benefits with gratitude.

"Nothing in our opinion, but a total change of men, as well as measure, can prevent the otherwise certain alienation, and more than possible separation, of that country from Great Britain."

The question being put on the address, it was negatived without a division.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

FLOUR FOR SALE.
By the Subscribers,
Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.
August 28.
A large Key found and left at the office of the Editor—where the Owner may receive it.
August 31.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, September 2.

On Saturday evening arrived here from Cagliari (Sardinia) the ship Cleopatra, captain Seton, having experienced all the cruelties of which the French are capable, by whom he was taken, and kept in confinement a year, and often threatened with death. [We expect the particulars from the captain's own pen.]

On the 11th of June, two days from Cagliari, captain Seton was boarded from his Britannic majesty's ships Emerald and Alcomain, of 44 guns each, the cruising ships of Jervis's fleet; and, captain Seton is pretty sure the commander of the Emerald had been in sight of Buonaparte's fleet, which was then off Sicily. Jervis's squadron, of 25 sail had just left a port in Sardinia, where they went for supplies, and were pressing all sail in pursuit of the French Squadron, which was then about 20 leagues off. Captain S. was informed by vessels boarded by the French fleet, their destination was against Sicily. It was not doubted but the English would fall in, and, at least, frustrate the designs of this gallic expedition.

Ship.	Captain.	Sardinia 86
Ship Cleopatra, Seton,		
Brig Roletta,	Aux Cayes 25	

NEWPORT, August 28.
The following gentlemen were this morning elected to represent this town in the General Assembly, viz. George Champlin, esq. John L. Bots, esq. Archibald Cray, esq. Mr. Robert Lawton, jun. Mr. Ebenezer Burrill, and Mr. Walter Channing.

When this paper went to press, the votes in this town for representatives in Congress, stood as follows: Brown 214—Tillinghast 33—Champlin 230—scattering 31.

From Providence, Aug. 29.
Yesterday was held our Town Meeting, for the choice of new delegates for the sixth Congress; the people not being pleased with the conduct of Mr. Tillinghast last session, who frequently upon some plea or other, voted with Gallatin, Lyon, Varnum, &c. opposed him with Mr. John Brown, who, out of near 600 votes, obtained all but three. I therefore expect Mr. Brown will obtain through the state by a vast majority.

The Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia are hereby notified, that the REGIS-ERS OFFICE for the Probate of Wills, &c. for the said City and County, will be opened at the house of John Dover, at Frankford, the 4th of September inst. from nine till three o'clock, and on every Tuesday following, during the present prevailing fever in Philadelphia.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Register.
September 3.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1798.
The business of the Custom House will from this day be transacted at Chester, during the continuance of the fever which now prevails in this city; and in consequence thereof, the merchants are hereby notified, that payment of all bonds for duties to the United States, payable at this office, may be made either at the Custom House in Chester, or at the Bank of the United States.

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

REMOVAL.
THE Office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the first Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is for the present removed from No. 54, South Second Street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand going up the Germantown road, just above the Globe Mill, usually called Makers' house, being a very airy and healthy situation; to which persons having claims to exhibit, or enquiries to make, may come or send with the greatest safety. Letters, post paid Bills and Notes, to be noted or protested, and directions respecting any kind of Notarial business, enclosed and left at the Post Office, will be duly attended to, by

PETER LOHRA.
Philadelphia, August 30.
NOTICE.
Bank of North America,
August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,
That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.
Aug. 29.

NOTICE.
Bank of the United States,
August 28, 1798.

THOSE persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank, are informed,
That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post Office every Monday until the return of the Citizens.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.
August 28.

DESERTED.
FROM his guard house at Marcus Hook, a Marine Soldier, belonging to the United States' ship of war Ganges—his name is Henry Hyland, an American born, is full six feet in height, well proportioned, long black hair, with dark complexion, and is marked with the small pox. Whoever will apprehend the said Hyland, and deliver him on board the ship Ganges, at Marcus Hook, or at the camp of Captain Edward Miller, over Schuylkill, shall receive the reward allowed by law.

DANIEL CARMICK,
Lieutenant of Marines.
August 28.

Fifty Dollars reward.
DESERVED from the Marine Barracks, corner of Filbert and Thirteenth Streets,
Ref. Mathew, born in Ireland, by trade a baker, 37 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and dark complexion, a small scar on his left temple.

William O'Brien, born in Ireland, by trade a barber, 40 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair and light complexion.

John Slater, born in Saratoga, state of New York, farmer, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, grey eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion.

Thomas Smith, born in Walpark, Suffolk county, State of New Jersey, by trade a mason, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown eyes light hair, fair complexion.

John Bagley, born in Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair, brown complexion.

Whoever will take up the above said deserters, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each, and all reasonable expenses.

ANTHONY GALE,
Lieutenant of Marines.
August 31.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.
FOR THE 3D SEPTEMBER.
Admitted—EIGHTEEN.
Died—EIGHT.
Discharged—THREE.
Remaining in the Hospital 91, 25 of whom are on the recovery.
Interred in Hospital Ground.
From City Hospital 8
City and Liberties 19
Total 27.

PHILIP S. PHYSIK, SAMUEL COOPER, CHRISTOPHER DARROW, Steward.
By order of the board of Managers, Wm JONES, President.
Attest Wm. PENROSE Clerk, Pro tem.

EIGHTY-SEVEN new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by 17 Physicians, for the last 48 hours.

Buried in the several Church burying grounds, exclusive of those at the Hospital for the 48 hours ending at 8 o'clock last evening—24 adults—11 children.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, and a Committee of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, for the purpose of devising means for the relief and assistance of persons delirious of removing from the City and Liberties during the prevalence of the present malignant fever—

Resolved, that a general subscription be solicited on loan, the sum to be subscribed to be reimbursed out of any fund which the Legislature may hereafter appropriate for the purpose.

Resolved, that Peter Miercken, William Jones, Isaac Price, James Olden and Jonathan Robeson, be appointed to receive the monies so raised to be applied under the directions of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals and the Guardians of the Poor.

Approved by the Board of Guardians of the Poor, PETER MIERCKEN, President.

Attest, WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, p. t.

DONATIONS,
Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the use of the Poor.
September 3.

One large load of potatoes from Robert Wharton, Esq.
One twenty dollar bank-note from the widow Bowie.
One ten dollar bank note from Mr. Peter Helm.

Two large cart loads of potatoes, onions, and cabbages, with 132lb of flour, by the hands of Mr. Nicholas Pickels, from Capt. Hancy, Mr. George Barton, John Lefher, Adam Young, Jacob Young, Michael Miller, Mr. Peltz, Mr. Kuecher, Mr. Sedman, Mr. Mark, Mr. Brown, Henry Young, and Mrs. Welding.

Two barrels pilot bread from Mr. Thomas Ferguson.
By order of the Committee, PETER MIERCKEN, Chairman.
Sept. 4.

MEDICAL ADVICE
To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

The following directions for the prevention and treatment of the prevailing fever, are affectionately recommended to those citizens of Philadelphia, who are unable to procure the regular attendance and advice of Physicians, by

BENJAMIN RUSH, SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS.
September 3d, 1798.

THE seeds of the disease may exist in the body for a considerable time, without doing any harm. It is generally excited by one or more of the following causes, which of course ought to be carefully avoided, viz: fatigue, a long walk, standing in the sun, or in a current of air, intemperance in eating and drinking, coitiveness, violent passions, or sudden emotions of the mind, this dressed, light bed clothes, and above all the night air.

It is of consequence for our citizens to know that we have but one fever in our city at present, and that every febrile indisposition partakes of the prevailing malignant epidemic. Hundreds have died from mistaking the first stage of the fever for a common cold. The mistake is a natural one, for it comes on like a cold, and is frequently excited by cool, or cold air. This remark is intended to produce applications for medical aid as soon as possible after feeling the least symptom of indisposition at the present juncture.

In the forming state of the fever when the patient feels slightly indisposed, and before he is confined to his bed, the following remedies generally check the disease.

A purge of Salts, Castor Oil, or a Dose of Jalap and Calomel. If these fail of giving relief, a gentle sweat should be excited in the usual way. If there be much pain in the head or back, and the pulse be full, or tense, ten or twelve ounces of blood should be lost, before the use of the sweat, and either before or after taking the purge. Entire rest from business and exercise of all

kinds will be necessary to give efficacy to the above remedies.

If the existence of the disease were more early, and more generally admitted, and the remedies which have been recommended, used before the fever was completely formed, there are the strongest reasons to believe there would be much less mortality from it.

After the disease is formed, and appears with more or less of the following symptoms, viz. chills, great heat, head ache, a redness in the eyes, sickness at the stomach, vomiting, pains in the back, limbs and bowels, &c. the following remedies are proper.

1. The loss of ten or twelve ounces of blood two or three times a day, while the pulse continues to be full, or tense.—If the pulse should be slower, and apparently weaker than natural, it calls for bleeding as much as it does when it discovers preternatural fullness and tension.

2. The bowels should be purged at the same time with calomel mixed with jalap or rhubarb in powders or in pills. The operation of this purging medicine should be aided, when practicable, by Glysters composed of half a ounce of Gualther's salts dissolved in half a pint of warm water, or of half a pint of warm water with sweet oil, mallow's, and common salt of each a table spoonful, in it.

The bowels should be kept gently open through the whole course of the disease, by means of the above glysters, and any other gently purging medicine.

3. If the stomach should be sick and oppressed with bile, a vomit of Ipecacuanha, or Tartar emetic may be given at any time on the 3d or 4th day of the disease, provided the pulse has been reduced by previous bleeding and purging. From five to ten drops of laudanum may be given to compose the stomach if the vomit should operate more than three or four times.

4. Calomel should be given from the beginning, in doses of from two to five grains every two hours, in order to excite a salivation. If the calomel should purge more than two or three times a day, four or five drops of laudanum may be given two or three times a day, in order to confine the calomel to the bowels, and thereby to determine it to the mouth and throat. We have seen no death where this medicine has produced a salivation.

5. After the pulse is reduced by bleeding and purging if the disease has not yielded, a profuse sweat should be excited by wrapping the patient up in blankets, with five or six hot bricks wetted with vinegar applied to different parts of his body, and giving him at the same time large and repeated draughts during twenty-four hours of hot camomile or sage tea, for lemonade or weak punch, or any other hot liquor that is agreeable to him, to drink. This sweat should be continued for twenty-four hours till the patient is out of danger.

6. Blisters should be applied to the wrists and ankles, in common cases, about the third or fourth day of the fever if the pulse be reduced, or the sickness at stomach is troublesome. If the head be much affected, a blister should be applied to the neck or to the crown of the head, first cutting off the hair and shaving it, and if the stomach should be much affected after the third or fourth day a large blister should be applied to it.

7. In case of delirium with a languid pulse politices of raw garlic with a little mustard should be applied to the feet.

8. FRESH air should be admitted into sick rooms at all times, and cool air at the beginning of the fever when the skin is hot, and the pulse full and tense. In this state of the fever, the hands, feet and face should be washed ten or twelve times a day with cold water. In a cool state of the skin, or when the body is covered with sweat, cool air and cold water are improper.

9. The body and bed linen of the sick should be frequently changed, and all offensive matters discharged from them, should be instantly removed.

In cases of great weakness the patient should not be permitted to rise from his bed when under the operation of purging physic nor upon any other occasion.

10. The drinks of sick people in the beginning of the fever, should be to sit and water, tamarind water, lemonade, current jelly dissolved in water, apple water or barley water. In the latter stage of the fever, the drinks may be porter and water, claret and water, milk and water or camomile tea. Weak tea and coffee may be taken in the beginning of the fever. In its second stage the patient may eat bread and milk with roasted apples or soft peaches, chocolate, fago, tapioca, ripe fruits, weak chicken or veal broth, and a little boiled chicken.

It will be improper to depend exclusively upon any one of the above remedies. The combined force of them all is rarely sufficient in many cases to overcome this formidable disease.

P. S. All the above medicines with suitable directions may be had of George Hunter, No. 114, South Second Street; John J. Malcolm, No. 78, South Second Street; and Robert Stafford, No. 36, Market Street.

DIED—On Sunday evening, about 11 o'clock, after two days illness, Col. STEPHEN STEVENSON. During the whole of the late revolution, Colonel Stevenson, with that patriotism and bravery which always distinguished him, served with honor to himself and his country.

Sunday morning, at Germantown, Mr. JOHN SITROKAVES, merchant, of Front Street.

In this city, Rev. Mr. INNES, one of the pastors of the Roman Catholic Church.

Departed this life on Friday last, at Elkton, Maryland, Mr. EDWARD F. HUGHES, late of Philadelphia, a young gentleman universally and very deservedly esteemed.

ERRATA.
In the deaths published yesterday, for Dr. Samuel, read Dr. FRANCIS BOWEN Sayre, &c.

The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
Those Citizens who have LINEN to spare will render a public service by sending it to the City Hall, for the use of the City Hospital.

Germantown, September 1st, 1798.

Mr. PENROSE.
Please to publish the following ticket for Select and Common Councils, at the approaching election, and oblige one of your fellow-citizens.

SELECT COUNCIL.
Godfrey Haga Thomas Willing, Junr.
Daniel Smith Joseph Magoffin.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Lawrence Herbert
Henry Drinker, Junr.
Gideon H. Wells
Calper W. Morris
Thomas P. Cope
George Pennock
Thomas Parker
Michael Kepule
Joseph Hopkinson
Kearney Wharton
Conrad Gerhard
George Fox
John Rugan
Edward Randolph
Malcolm M'Donnald
Joseph North (Union Street)
Levi Hollingsworth
George Willing
Edward Pennington
Jonathan Jones.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.
In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
By THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been stated to me by the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, That on the night of Saturday the first instant, the House now occupied by the said Bank, commonly called Carpenter's Hall, was burglariously entered by some villain, or villains unknown, and therefrom a considerable number of Bank Notes of various denominations were stolen and carried away: TO THE INTENT that the perpetrator, or perpetrators of so great a crime, and the accessories thereto, may be detected and brought to condign punishment, I have deemed it expedient to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering and promising a REWARD of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person, or persons, who shall discover the perpetrator, or perpetrators of the said crime, or any of them, or any accessory thereto, before or after the fact, to be paid on the conviction of all or any of the offenders: AND I do hereby further offer and promise A FREE AND ENTIRE PARDON unto any one of the perpetrators, or accessories aforesaid of the commission of the said crime, who shall make a full and satisfactory disclosure of all the circumstances relative to the contriving and accomplishing the same, and of the names and places of abode of his or her associates, so that such associates may be apprehended and convicted: AND all the Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Public Officers of this Commonwealth (according to the duties of their respective stations) are hereby required and enjoined to use all lawful means to detect and bring to justice each and every person concerned in contriving, or perpetrating the crime aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Germantown, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-third.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
By the Governor:
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Bank of Pennsylvania.
THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown, where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.
September 4.

NOTICE.
Bank of the United States,
September 4, 1798.

THE Public are informed that after the 9th inst. this Bank will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and so remain until noon.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.
September 4.

MR. SPENCE, DENTIST,
HAS removed to his House, two squares north-west of Bush Hill.
Sept. 4—COAW

WALKER & KENNEDY,
HAVE removed their Counting House (for the present) to the corner of Chestnut and Twelfth Streets.
3d September 4

Guardians of the Poor.
A MEETING of the General Board will be held at the Alms House the 12th inst. precisely at 12 o'clock.

PETER MIERCKEN, President.
September 4.

Pennsylvania Hospital,
9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, FRANCIS HIGGINS, Stew'd.

Wanted—A Boy to attend an Office, situated in a healthy part of the city. Enquire at No. 21, North Seventh Street.
September 3.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the brig Amiable Matilda* from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, 88 casks CLARET

73 do. do. of a superior quality a trunks green PARADOLLS.
Thomas Murgafroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,
White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and harkets
Lunelle
Sauterne
Irish Market
Merray and Medoc
Rota Wine in hds.
Pimento in bags.
May 29.
Entitled to Drawback.

WINES in Cases
The COMPTING-HOUSE
of Messrs NICKLIN & GRIFFITHS, removed to the residence of P. Nicklin, near the Falls of Schuylkill.
August 25.

Lands for sale by private Contract.
Proposals will be received, by the subscriber, until the first day of September next, for the purchase of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,
No. 1. Two lots of ground situate in the county of Albany in the town called Lansingburgh, and adjoining the river, and known on a map of said town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

No. 2. Two tracts of land situate in the town of West-Chester, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouh's River, the other of them near Devillard's mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

No. 3. A tract of land situate in the county of West-Chester, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 664 acres.
No. 4. A tract of land situate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jessup's urehale and known and distinguished in a division of the said purchase into townships by being art of township No. 4, beginning at the S. W. bounds of said purchase and at the southerly corner of said township containing by estimation about 5611 acres.

No. 5. A tract of land situate in the county of Montgomery, aforesaid, being also a part of Jessup's purchase and known and distinguished in division of the said purchase into townships, by being part of township No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of said township at the distance of 262 chains and 50 links from the most southerly corner thereof.

No. 6. A tract of land situate in Ulster county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburgh patent, containing about 6000 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land situate in the county of Ulster aforesaid on the N. E. side of the river Delaware, being also a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1, at the general partition of said patent which came to the share of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and distinguished on the map of the subdivision thereof made by Charles Webb, surveyor in the year 1757 by lot No. 60; this land runs some distance on the river Delaware and contains about 3157 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in the county of Ulster aforesaid in the fourth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore granted by Robert R. Livingston to Nathaniel Stichel.

No. 9. A tract of land situate in the county of Ulster, beginning on the Papakunk river, and adjoining the 12th monument in the general division of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

No. 10. Two equal undivided seventh parts of two several parcels of lands situate in the townships of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. side of Tioga river, the same being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres these two seventh parts contain about 5763 acres.

No. 11. One equal and undivided seventh part of the said 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,880 acres.
No. 12. One equal and undivided seventh part of said 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being also about 2,880 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

No. 13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchase in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Azooconin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

No. 14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eastern branch of the Potomack, containing about 516 acres.

No. 15. A tract of land with the house and improvement called Aron, lying on the eastern branch of the river Potomack, opposite to the city of Washington in Prince George's county containing about 175 acres.

No. 16. A tract of land with the houses, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Washington containing about 2028 acres.

No. 17. A tract of land situate in the county of Washington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres of the best of the land.

No. 18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called Spruce Spring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, also one undivided moiety of 234 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 inclusive, omitting and excepting three lots which are distinguished by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which said lands adjoining.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with considerable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muldy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.
Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798. 2aw

ADVERTISEMENTS.
W H F R E A S, DAVID and JOHN GRAHAM, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real and personal, to the subscribers, for the benefit of their creditors.

Notice is hereby given,
To all persons who are indebted to said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective debts to the assignees at their office No. 62 Dock-street. In failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are not immediately discharged.

SIMON WALKER, } Assignees of
CHARLES HUMPHREYS, } DAVID & JOHN
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } GRAHAM,
July 7. } thos & sep.

FOR SALE.
A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, &c.—This house is in complete repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16

The Post-Office will be moved on Monday the 13th instant, at one o'clock P. M. to the North-side of Market-street, the Mill house West of Eleventh street, where Merchants and others are requested to send for their letters; as the Letter-carriers will be stopped carrying letters out, after that time.

A House to let.
In Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen. Enquire of ROBERT SMITH, No. 58, South Front Street. 9 July 25

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risks a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandise, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 1000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risks. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the style of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquaforis or other thing of like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a year's premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood; and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimneys; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way; what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families, or otherwise; whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting goods in Houses, Warehouses, &c.
1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to

be insured; but in the last particular minute description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially un-parked; Looking glasses, jewelry; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moifitures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An order for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an enquiry only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
E B E N E Z E R H A Z A R D, Sec'y.
Office of the Insurance Company of North America; Philad., Feb. 1, 1798. Janif

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November Session 1797, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

With in the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, opposite squares Nos. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land for sale. Its advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a deck or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expense, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

With in to retain an interest in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eighths.

For terms apply to Mr. CHARLES MUMFEE, Union street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walth, Baltimore. July 23. 2aw

TO BE SOLD,

THE estate of an indentured Servant BOY, who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer. August 4

To be Sold,

An elegant and convenient House, in Chestnut street, next door to the Bank of North America. The House is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months. Apply to the Printer. August 8

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca Falls, in the county of Onondago, and State of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 30 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Elopuss Stones, of the best quality—and the most approved mills, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption; It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and commanding view: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost.

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality.

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new: The portage is 3/4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent.

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondago—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genesee lateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible land for a Store or Tavern.—The river and lake abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary.—Filling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expense.—Boats may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold. For terms of sale or lease, apply to Mr. WILLIAMS MYNBERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD. June 25 2aw

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private Sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, 60 feet by 50, almost new, in which are erected four pairs of Burr mill-stones with elevators, hoppers, and bolting cloths, completely finished and contrived in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expense. This mill is conveniently situated, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 271 acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES, Surviving partner of JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co. Georgetown, July 13. 23—2aw

AN ACT
For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. **B** is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirtieth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. **A**nd be it further enacted, That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war; and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. **A**nd be it further enacted, That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. **A**nd be it further enacted, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided*, that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided* also, that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. **B**e it further enacted, That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Pursuant to the above Act, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, viz. the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War. July 19 2aw

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the Ship Con-
necticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,
In casks—for sale by

PETER BLIGHT,
who also offers for sale,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Standy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds
and quarter casks
Madera in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
July 2

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY JENNO, TIG, CHESTNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives.
JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War. June 14

HAPPY DISCOVERY.
A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder,
The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fevers, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M.D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, intermittent, rheumatism, jaundice, apoplexy, paralysis, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, tubercle, chronic heat and stomach aches, dropsy and nephritis or stone colic, the king's evil, scrofula and the most inveterate and complicated venereal diseases. It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; or at the greatest utility for young as well as for older ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and it has been in the yellow fever last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only two of the said powders, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the hereannexed certificate, whose original may be seen at Andrew Hall's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—Price two dollars.

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person willing to be provided with these powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other genuine will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the Poudre Unique, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Myrus O'Connor,
Joel Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dew,
Catherine Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Dills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mail-maker.
Mr. Mahy's well known Phialer, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chestnut street. August 8 2aw

DESERTED,

FROM on board the Ship of war Delaware, lying in Nanakett Road, Joseph Porter, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 28, born at Concord, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, sandy hair and complexion.

Wm. Moon, aged 25, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair and red complexion, born in Philadelphia—the only cloaths taken with him is a suit of marine clothing.

Whoever apprehends the said deserters, shall receive ten dollars for each, by applying to
W. W. BURROWS,
Major of the Marine Corps.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette. June 21 3aw

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Williams town to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Mucklingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 3 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Mucklingum, by Chillicothe and Maffey's to Mayville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Mayville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 18th May, 1798.

Extra of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sec. 8. **A**ND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every house-keeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick or any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report to the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such house-keeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease; that measures may be taken to